ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 35. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1857. WHOLE NO. 389.

THE CRAZY ENGINEER!

[From the Report of a Prussian Conductor.]

My train left Danzig in the morning genrally about 8 o'clock, but once a week we were compelled to await the arrival of the steamer from Stockholm. It was the morning of the steamer's arrival that I came down from my hotel and found that my engineer had been so seriously injured that he could not run. A railway carriage had run over him and broken one of his legs. I went immediately to the engine house to procure another engineer, for I knew that there were three or four in reserve there; but I was disappointed. I enquired for Westphal, but was informed that he had gone to Steegen to see his mother. Gondolpho had been sent to Koinsburg on the road. But where was Mayne? He had leave of absence for two days, and had gone no one knew whither.

Here was a fix. I heard the puffing of the steamer on the Neufahwasser, and the passengers would be on hand in about fifteen minutes. I ran to the guard and asked them if any of them felt competent to run the engine to Bromberg. Not one of them dared attempt it. The distance was nearly a hundred miles. What was to be done?

The steamer stopped at the wharf, and those who were going on by rail came flocking up to the station. They had eaten breakfast on board the boat, and were all ready for the fresh start. The baggage was checked and registered; the tickets bought; the different carriages pointed out to the different classes of passengers, and the passengers themselves seated. The train was in readiness in the long station house, and the engine was steaming and puffing away impatiently in the distant fire house.

It was past nine o'clock.

"Come, why don't we start?" growled an old Swede, who had been watching me narrowly for the last fifteen minutes.

And upon this there was a general chorus of anxious enquiry, which soon settled to downright murmuring. At this juncture some one touched me on the elbow. I turned and saw a stanger at my side. I expected that he was going to remonstrate with me for my backwardness. In fact, I began to have strong temptations to pull off my uniform, for every anxious eye was fixed upon the glaring badges which marked me as the chief officer of the train.

However, this stranger was a middle aged man, tall and stout, with a face expressive of great intelligence. His eye was black and brilliant—so brilliant that I could not, for the soul of me, gaze steadily into it, and his lips, which were thin, seemed more like polished marble than human flesh. His dress was black throughout, and not only settled with exact nicety, but was scrupulously clean and neat.

"You want an engineer, I understand," he said, in a low cautious tone, at the same time gazing quietly about him, as though he wanted no one else to hear what he said.

"I do," I replied. "My train is all ready and we heve no engineer within twenty miles of this place."

"Well, sir, I am going to Bromberg—must go; I will run the engine for you."

"Ha!" I uttered, "are you an engineer?"

"I am, sir, one of the oldest in the country; and am now on my way to Berlin to make arrangements for a great improvement I have invented for the application of steam to locomotion. My name is Martin Kroller. If you wish, I will run as far as Bromberg; and I will show you running that is running."

Was it not fortunate? I determined to accept the man's offer at once, and so I told him. He received my answer with a nod and a smile. I went with him to the house, where we found the iron horse in charge of the fireman, and all ready for the start.—Kroller got upon the platform and I followed him. I had never seen a man betray such a peculiar aptness amid the machinery that he did. He let on the steam in an instant, but yet with care and judgment, and he backed to the baggage carriage with the most exact nicety. I had seen enough to assure me that he was well acquainted with the business, and I felt composed once more.—I gave my engine up to the new man, and then hastened away to the office. The word was passed for all passengers to take their seats, and soon afterwards I waived my hand to the engineer. There was a puff—a groaning of the heavy axeltrees—a trembling of the building—and the train was in motion.—I leaped upon the platform of the guard carriage, and in a few moments more and the station house was behind us.

In less than an hour we reached Dirshua, where we took up the passengers which had come on the Koenigsberg railway.—Here I went forward and asked Kroller how he liked the engine. He replied that he liked it much.

"But," he added, with a strange sparkling of the eye, "wait until you get my improvement, and then you shall see travelling. By the soul of the Virgin Mother, sir, I could run an engine of my construction to the moon in twenty four hours!"

I smiled at what I thought his quaint enthusiasm, and then went back to my station. As soon as the Koenigsberg passengers were all on board, and their baggage crate attached we started on again.

As soon as all matters had been attended to connected with the new accession of passengers, I went into the guard carriage and sat down. An early train from Koenigsberg had been through two hours before reaching Bromberg, and that was at Little Oscue, where we took the western mail.

"How we go!" uttered one of the guards some fifteen minutes after we had left Dirshua.

"The new engineer is trying the speed," I returned, not yet holding any fear.

But ere long I began to be fearful that he was running a little too fast. The carriages began to sway to and fro, and I could hear exclamations of fear from the passengers.

"Good heavens!" cried one of the guard, coming in at that moment, "what is that fellow doing? Look, sir, see how we are going!"

I looked at the window and found that we were dashing along at a speed never before traveled on that road. Posts, fences, rocks and trees flew by in one undistinguished mass, and the carriages swayed fearfully.—I started to my feet and met a passenger on the platform. He was one of the chief owners of the road, and was just on his way to Berlin. He was pale and excited.

"Sir," he gasped, "is Martin Kroller on the engine?"

"Yes," I told him.

"Holy Virgin! didn't you know him?"

"Know him?" I repeated, somewhat puzzled. "What do you mean? He told me his name was Kroller, and that he was an engineer. We had no one to run the engine and——"

"You took him!" interrupted the man.—"Good heavens, sir, he is as crazy as a man can be! He turned his brain over a new plan for applying steam power. I saw him at the station, but I did not then recognize him, as I was in a hurry. Just now one of the passengers told me that all your engineers were gone this morning, and you found one that was a stranger to you. Then I knew that the man I had seen was Martin Kroller. He escaped from the hospital at Stettin. You must get him off some how."

The whole fearful truth was now open to me. The speed of the train was increasing every moment, and I knew that a few miles more per hour would launch us all into destruction. I called to the guard, and then made my way forward as quick as possible. I reached the after platform of the after tender, and there stood Kroller upon the engine board; his hat and coat off; his long black hair floating wildly in the wind; his shirt unbuttoned at the throat; his sleeves rolled up, with a pistol in his teeth, and thus glaring upon the fireman who lay motionless upon the fuel. The furnace was stuffed up till the very latch of the door was red hot, and the whole engine was quivering and swaying as though it would shiver in pieces.

"Kroller! Kroller!" I cried at the top of my voice.

The crazy engineer started and caught the pistol in his hand. Oh! how those great black eyes glared, and how ghastly and frightfully the face looked!

"Ha! ha! ha!" he yelled demoniacally, glaring upon me like a routed lion.

"They swore I could not make it! But see! see! I made it! I made it!—and they were jealous of me! I made it, and when 'twas done they stole it from me! But I have found it. For years I have been wandering in search of my great engine—and they swore it was not made! But I've found it! I knew it this morning when I saw it at Danzig—and I was determined to have it. And I've got it! Ho! ho! ho!—we're off to the moon, I say! By the Virgin Mother! we'll be in the moon in four and twenty hours! Down, down, villain! If you move I'll shoot you!"

This last was spoken to the poor fireman, who at that moment attempted to rise; and the frightened man sank back again.

"Here's little Oscue right at hand!" cried one of the guard.

But even as he spoke the buildings were at hand. A sickening sensation settled upon my heart, for I supposed we were gone now. The houses flew by like lightning. I knew, if the officers here had turned the switch as usual, we should be hurled into eternity in the fearful crash. I saw a flash—it was another engine—I closed my eyes—but still we thundered on. The officers had seen our speed, and knowing that we could not haul up in that distance, they had changed the switch, so that we went on.

But there was sure death ahead if we did not stay. Only fifteen miles ahead was the town of Schwertz, on the Vistula, and at the rate we were going we should be there in a few minutes, for each minute carried us over a mile! The shrieks of the passengers now rose above the crash of the rails, and more terrific than all else arose the demoniac yells of the mad engineer.

"Merciful heavens!" gasped the guardsman, "there's not a moment of time to lose; Schwertz is close by! But hold," he added, "let's shoot him!"

At that moment a tall, stout German student came over to the platform where we stood, and we saw that the madman had his heavy pistol aimed at us. He grasped a heavy stick of wood from the tender, and with a steadiness of nerve which I could not have commanded, he hurled it with such force and precision that he knocked the pistol from the maniac's grasp. I saw the movement, and on the instant that the pistol fell I sprang forward, and the German followed me. I grasped the man by the arm, but I should have been as a mere infant in his mad power, had I been alone. He would have hurled me from the platform, had not the student at that moment struck him upon the head with a stick of wood which he caught as he came over the tender.

Kroller settled down like a dead man, and on the next instant I shut off the steam and opened the valve. As the freed steam shrieked and howled in its escape, the speed began to decrease, and in a few minutes more and the danger was passed. As I settled back entirely overcome at the wild emotions that had raged within me, we began to turn the river, and before I was fairly recovered, the fireman had stopped the train in the station house at Schwertz.

Martin Kroller, still insensible, was taken from the platform and as we carried him to the guard room, one of the guard recognized him, and told us that he had been there about two weeks before.

"He came," said the guard, "and swore that an engine which stood near here was his. He said it was one he had made to go to the moon in, and that it had been stolen from him. We sent for more help to arrest him, and he fled."

"Well," I replied with a shudder, "I wish he had approached me the same way. But he was more cautious at Danzig."

At Schwertz we found an engineer to run the engine to Bromberg, and having taken out the western mail for the next northern train to take along, we saw that Kroller would be properly attended to and then started on.

The rest of the trip was ran in safety, though I could see that the passengers were not wholly at ease, and would not be until they were entirely clear out of the railway. A heavy purse was made up by them for the German student, and accepted with much gratitude, and I was glad of it; for the current of gratitude to him may have prevented a far different current which might have poured upon my head for having engaged a madman to run a railway train.

But this is not the end. Martin Kroller remained insensible from the effects of that blow upon the head nearly two weeks, and when he recovered from that, he was sound again. His insanity was all gone. I saw him about three weeks afterwards, but he had no recollection of me. He remembered nothing of the past year, not even his mad freak on my engine.

But I remembered it, and I remember it still; and people need never fear that I shall be imposed upon by a *crazy engineer*.

The Flight of Time.

Faintly flow, thou falling river,
Like a dream that dies away;
Down to ocean gliding ever,
Keep thy calm unruffled way;
Time with such a silent motion,
Floats along, on wings of air,
To eternity's dark ocean,
Burying all its treasures there.

Roses bloom, and then they wither;
Cheeks are bright, then fade and die;
Shapes of light are wafted hither—
Then, like visions hurry by;
Quick as clouds at evening driven
O'er the many-color'd West,
Years are bearing us to heaven,
Home of happiness and rest.

☞ The Press—The Pulpit and Petticoats. These are the three ruling powers of the day. The one spreads knowledge, the other morals, the third, though last not least—spreads considerably.

☞ It requires 2,200 full grown trees, or the matured crop of forty-four acres of woodland, to furnish timber for a seventy-four gunship.

Cuban Sugar Plantation.

A correspondent of the Syracuse Courier gives the following interesting account of one of the largest sugar plantations in Cuba:

"This estate is very properly called the 'Flor de Cuban,' (Flower of Cuba.) There are other estates as large and larger, but none that have such perfect machinery, and which have laid out so much money for that, and on buildings. There are about 1,000 acres of land, nearly three quarters of which are under cultivation with sugar cane, the balance being devoted to grazing the plaintain fields. The produce of this estate, of course, varies with different years; thus, last year, owing to the rains they could not cut all their cane and it fell short, but its present average crop is 10,000 boxes and 1,000 hogsheads of sugar, and its gross income at present prices will be from $320,000 to $350,000. Of this enormous sum, about one half is absorbed by interest on its debt and by its annual expenses. There are 650 hands—350 negroes and 250 Chinese. The rest are overseers, cartmen, coopers, engineers, &c. There are 80 ox carts forwarding the cane to the mill, and 600 oxen, four being used to every cart, and they are relieved twice a day. There are many buildings in this village, for it is almost like one. Besides the sugar house, there are the dwelling houses for the owners and for the overseers, the drying houses, the hospital, the baracoons for the slaves, and even a nursery for the children of the slaves.

"The sugar house here is the principal attraction, and it is an enormous affair. It is all one floor and covered by a single roof, and its interior is somewhat similar to that of some of our large sugar refineries in N. York. There are two large rolling mills for crushing the cane, each with three rollers six feet long, and placed on the top of two, the cane feeding itself and passing under one and over the other two rollers, it comes out squeezed almost dry, and as thin as a sheet of paper, the juice running down into troughs. These rollers are set very close, within an eighth of an inch of each other, and the pressure is enormous. To drive these rollers, there is an engine of fifty horse power. The juice then is carried by pumps to a set of fourteen kettles, where by steam it is condensed, and then it runs through a body of carbon or burnt bone in another set of cisterns; it is then carried to a vacuum pan, where it is evaporated, then over a set of copper pipes for condensation, again through the charcoal for decoloring, then into another vacuum pan, where it is boiled to a crystalizing point. It is then carried off to another part of the building, and by copper ladles is emptied into the sugar moulds, holding about sixty pounds each, where in another day it is ready for claying. This process is only followed where it is intended to make box sugar, which is always clayed, while that packed in hogsheads is called muscovado, and is packed into the casks in a green state, where it is then allowed to purge itself for fifteen or 20 days, and is then ready for shipment.

"On the estate they make mostly clayed or box sugar, and the process of claying is this: The moulds containing the grern sugar are placed on a long floor, in a room holding from 800 to 1,000 moulds; the point of the mould is below the level of the floor, which is made with square holes for their support; after the sugar has set in the mould the plug at the bottom is taken out, and on the base or upper flat surface of the sugar is placed a quantity of black pasty clay, which has the property of distributing the water very equally through it. This clay is wet and the water filters slowly through the body of the sugar, carrying with it all color and leaving the base of the cone perfectly white. This process is repeated several times, and the sugar is kept in this house for about twenty days. It is turned out of the moulds into large open, flat, wooden trays, and the different layers of strata of sugar is divided by a negro with a large cleaver into white, brown and yellow—that nearest the point is still colored with molasses and not very dry. These several classes are all kept by themselves, and the sugar is then dried either by the sun or by ovens, and then packed into boxes holding about 400 pounds each. These are then nailed and strapped by pieces of green cowhide in narrow strips, the boxes weighed, branded, and ready for market."

☞ A young woman who was brought before the Boston police, alleged in defence of her respectability, that she was acquainted with all the lawyers in New York! She was committed for six months.

Look Out.—Counterfeit $50 bills on the Bank of Georgia, and $10 bills on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., are in circulation.

☞ The quickest way to make "eye water" is, to run your nose against the lamp post.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Life in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 11.

The stranger visiting the gallery of the House of Representatives, will not fail to notice a compact, elastic figure, with regular features, and a keen blue eye, which seems in perpetual motion, as one of the most bustling and important personages in that busy scene. His look—his *tout ensemble*—are those of an 'active' member of the House.—In his dress there is more attention to fashion than is usual among the busy members, but then this gentleman has always been a person of mark in ladies society, and said to exercise much influence in drawing-rooms—indeed, it is whispered that he has withstood as many sieges as the "Rock of Gibraltar"—and they do say that he counts the names of our loveliest belles one by one, on his fingers, and hangs their locks of hair on his *paletot*, after the Indian fashion.

You perceive at once that he is a prominent member; and if you follow his movements, you will not fail to discover his competency, his business-like habits, his acuteness, his fluency of thought and language, and above all, his versatility. He seems to go daily through a quantity of business which would be sufficient to wear down an ordinary constitution, and you naturally suppose that the remaining portion of the day must of necessity be devoted to repose; but here you will be mistaken, for should you feel disposed to drop into any one of the levees, receptions or parties that are almost nightly held here, to a certainty you will find this gentleman there before you, acting a conspicuous part in the festivities of the evening.

Any one who has seen this active, multifarious person we have been describing, has no occasion to inquire his name, he may be assured that he is, and can be no other than the indefatigable member from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman.)

This gentleman has for some years held a prominent station in the "House," and established there a character for business efficiency. There is not, we apprehend, a single member less liable to be taken by surprise upon any unexpected point. He is evidently quite at home on all the subjects that come into daily question. Cool, ready, armed and defended on all points, he seems to begrudge no labor, however weighty, for the good of his constituents. For the technical details of Representative business, he is, perhaps, the most competent on the floor. He has all the requisites from nature—singular clearness, promptitude, and acuteness.

We were unfortunate in having heard only the conclusion of a prepared speech delivered by this gentleman during the past week.—Strong, cogent reasoning—plain, but deep sense—were the distinguishing features of the portion we heard. In speaking, he is not so glowing or so imaginative as Col. Keitt, but is more sober in style. He makes every now and then a noble leap, and then subsides into a quiet and deliberate pace. Soaring and imagery is seldom introduced, except to press the reasoning or to illustrate it; he by no means rejects ornament, but he uses it severely and sparingly. The contrast between the dull sameness—the tame language, and too often silly tone of ordinary speechifying; and the energy, the grasp, and freshness, and the boldness of this gentleman, is immense. In his extempore remarks on the floor, he is prompt, orderly, correct and fluent.

Secretary Dobbin.—The generous conduct of this gentleman towards the veteran Commodore Stewart, of our navy-yard, has deeply endeared him not only to the friends of the Commodore but to all classes of society in Philadelphia.

There is, perhaps, no one of the retiring cabinet that leaves his high office with as many friends and as few enemies as Mr. Dobbin, and will carry with him into his retirement the sincere love of so many thousands of our countrymen in every section of our Union.

Although in feeble health, no person could have exceeded him in his indefatigable discharge of the laborious functions of his responsible department. Under his administration our flag has been seen in every sea, and our commerce has been protected on every shore.—Under his vigilant eye merit had been promoted in the service, and important reforms been made under his recommendation. When duty has demanded of him stern exercise of discipline, he has tempered it with such a gentle bearing that even the offended left him with impressions of regard and respect. We hope that his health will be invigorated by repose from the cares of office and the healthful breezes of his native climate, and that a long career of future usefulness yet awaits him. He has many friends in Pennsylvania.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ Four millions of dollars have been spent in the search of the unfortunate navigator, Sir John Franklin.

Life in New York.—New York is just now a skittish place to live in. The "reign of terror" is upon us; but the terror is in the hearts of the people. The rich and affluent do not dare to go out of nights. Night keys are out of use. The up-town gentlemen ring at their own bolted doors. In many cases the servant girls will not go to the door at all, but men are employed; and when the bankers and brokers, the cashiers and presidents go home, they have their front doors thrown wide open that it may be seen that no garroters are lurking in the dark. Chamber doors are kept locked all day; families do not go to bed without a general search under the beds and an energetic poking in the closet with a cane or poker. The murder of Dr. Burdell, the street stabbing and robbery, the choking and garroting, which are pastimes of our city for the present, deter the theatre goers the pleasure seekers from their usual pastimes. The houses of public play acting are almost deserted, and the actors in most of our theatres are like disabled soldiers—on half pay. Some talk of vigilance committees; some call for a public meeting. The Mayor does all that he can do. He cannot do more with the force he has. But some aid must come from some source, or the people will be universally armed.—*New York Letter.*

Russian Justice.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times tells a story which serves to show the rapid manner in which the Russian government does an act of justice.—Eighteen months ago, Miss Ward, of one of our Southern States, was married at Florence to a Polish Count. After residing with her three weeks, he took French leave, taking with him his wife's jewels. He left a letter stating that the marriage was invalid, from the fact that no Russian subject could be legally married except by the Greek service. Of course the lady was in great consternation, and at the time of the coronation of the Czar she with her mother went to St. Petersburg. Mr. Sala, the principal writer for Dicken's Household Words, drew up a petition for her to the Russian government, and it was presented to Mr. Seymour the American Minister. The case was laid before the Emperor, and an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples, where the Count was living, for his arrest. He was seized by the Neapolitan police, at the expense of Russia carried to Warsaw, where the lady and her friends were waiting; marched into the church by a posse of policemen, and was there compelled to stand up before the altar and be married in due form. His wife, then the Countess, turned to him as soon as the ceremony was over, and made a formal bow, and bade him adieu forever. The Count was sent to Siberia, his property confiscated, his wife retaining one third by law. The family immediately left for Italy, where they are spending the winter.

Better Late than Never.—The Pee Dee (Cheraw) Herald says that Wm. Godfrey, Esq., received on last Tuesday, (5th instant,) a letter which was mailed to him on the 18th January, A. D. 1838, at the Post Office called Clio, in Marlborough District. The distance is 20 miles, and the letter has been nineteen years and twenty four days on the way, and contained a twenty dollar bill on the Merchants Bank, at this place, with the request that Mr. Godfrey would return twenty dollars in United State Bank Bills. Just think of it, twenty miles in nineteen years, it beats the telegraph. To those of our subscribers who do not receive our paper regularly, we say be patient, your grandchildren will receive the benefit of your subscription.

Damage to the Cigar Trade.—Some lady, who has more reverence for the inspiration she draws from Helicon than for that imported from Havana, comes down after the following style upon the patrons of the weed: Let her prayer be answered, and large dealers in cigars must hedge on Maccaboy or cave in:

"May never lady press his lips,
His proffered love returning,
Who makes a furnace of his mouth,
And keeps its chimney burning!
May each true woman shun his sight,
For fear his fumes might choke her;
And none but those who smoke themselves,
Have kisses for a smoker!"

☞ Small-pox was raging among the Indians at Pembina, Minnesota, on the 15th of December, and about sixty had already died.

Post Offices.—The Post Offices in the United States, on the 30th of June last, amounted to 25,565.

☞ Eight thousand eight hundred and twenty females are employed in the Lowell mills.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 5, 1857.

Railroad Meeting.

In another column may be found the proceedings of a Railroad meeting at Greeneville, Tenn. The people of upper East Tennessee are still hopeful of a connection with the Southern seaboard, through the French Broad Valley. To say that we are sanguine on this point, would be to magnify a very slender hope into something tangible and reliable. That the people along the line, with the assistance of our South Carolina and Tennessee neighbors, who are immediately interested, *could* build the Road, there is not the shadow of a doubt. That they *will* do so, under the odious restrictions and abominable burdens fastened upon the charter by our *magnanimous* Legislature, is not so clear, by a long shot. The simple truth is, we suppose, the Legislature did not wish the Road built at all, and as they could not refuse a naked charter, they did what was exactly equivalent to a refusal—saddled upon it features odious to those by whose assistance it must be built, if built at all.

Our Tennessee friends express a readiness to meet the friends of the Road generally, in Convention, at any designated point, to consult upon the best means for carrying the project forward to a successful completion.—Although, as indicated above, we are not very hopeful of being able to accomplish anything at present, we say let the friends of the enterprise meet and consult. Light may be evolved from darkness, and hope may dawn from the bosom of despair. Let a Convention be held, by all means, and the united counsels of all its friends may yet work out the redemption of this cherished enterprise, in spite of the narrow bigotry and contemptible selfishness which have attempted to clog it with difficulties.

☞ Gen. R. C. Cotten of Chatham county, has been appointed by Gov. Bragg, Adjutant General of the State, in place of Gen. R. W. Haywood, resigned.

☞ President Pierce has issued a proclamation, convoking the Senate from the 4th of March next.

☞ A telegraph line is soon to be established between Raleigh and Goldsboro', along the line of the N. C. road.

The Inauguration

Of President Buchanan took place yesterday, the 4th. The most extensive preparations have been made, and the occasion was looked to with great interest, as it promised to be the most magnificent affair of the kind which ever took place. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the arrangements for the Inauguration Ball, which came off last night, says—

"The building which has been erected on Judiciary Square for this grandest of all similar fetes will require but little time to put into complete preparation. It occupies a breadth of seventy seven feet, extending from the sidewalk on Fifth street quite up to the City Hall. This gives a length of two hundred and thirty five feet, and covers an area of more than 18,000 square feet. But this includes two rooms, the larger of fifty six feet wide for dancing alone, and the other of twenty one feet wide for the purposes of a supper room. It is calculated that from four to six thousand persons can be accommodated, and that without discomfort. The band of music will consist of not less than sixty performers, so that every branch of the preparations is on the largest scale. The eye, no less than the ear will be gratified, for as many as six hundred gas burners will pour forth their united light upon the glittering scene. We understand that the cost of the whole will be $15,000; but there is no doubt that this sum will be easily secured, such is the general desire to participate in this great quadrennial festivity."

The President.—The Baltimore Republican says:

"We have reliable information that, in accordance with custom, President Pierce will leave the White House on the 3rd of March. He will spend what time he remains in the city at Gov. Marcy's, and then if Mrs. Pierce's health will permit, they will take a Southern tour. But, as Mrs. P. is now, it is somewhat doubtful if she will be able to take any journey for the present.

☞ The Corruption Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives have reported. They recommend the *expulsion* of Messrs. Edwards, Gilbert, Welch and Matteson, all members of the House from the State of New York; also Simonton, the reporter.

Fools rush where angels fear to tread.

Rail Road Meeting.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Green County, convened in the Court house in Greenville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th, 1857, Hon. Thomas D. Arnold was called to the Chair, and Dr. Geo. W. Foute, requested to act as Secretary.

By request of the Chairman, Maj. John McGaughey, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate and forcible remarks, and thereupon, Dr. Foute offered the following preamble and resolutions, which had been prepared by a committee of thirteen, appointed for that purpose, by a meeting which had convened in the same place, on the 7th inst., to wit:

Whereas, the Legislature of Tennessee, by an Act, passed November 30, 1853, chartered a Rail Road, known as the *Greenville and French Broad Rail Road*, to connect with the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road at Greenville, Tenn., and also with a Rail Road to run through the States of North and South Carolina, whenever said last mentioned States respectively, should, through their Legislatures, notify and confirm said Act of incorporation, and that said Tennessee charter might inure to, and be in force in the States aforesaid; and *Whereas*, the said States of North and South Carolina, have since that time, through their Legislatures, respectively, passed similar acts, chartering Rail Roads, looking to a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, through the channel provided by the said Greenville and French Broad Rail Road charter, at Greenville, Tennessee: therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of Upper East Tennessee generally, and of Green county in particular, hail with much gratification this timely and judicious action of the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, in looking to Greenville, as an eligible and appropriate point at which to connect their web of Rail Roads with the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, which is destined to be the great thoroughfare and *iron tie* between the North and the South west.

Resolved, That we look to this connection with the Rail Roads of North and South Carolina, as the dawning of a bright commercial, agricultural, and social epoch in the interests of Upper East Tennessee, and the harbinger of untold benefits to all the sections of country embraced in the enterprise.

Resolved, That from the experimental reconnoisance made by competent engineers, terminating both at the mouth of Laurel, and at the Painted Rock, on the French Broad River, it has been found perfectly practicable to construct a Rail Road from Greenville, Tennessee, to either of said points, at a cost which can be conveniently met by our enterprising citizens, and therefore, we pledge ourselves to co-operate with the citizens of North and South Carolina, in the speedy accomplishment of so desirable a project.

Resolved, That if at any time, it should be deemed advisable, by the friends of the contemplated enterprise, in North and South Carolina, we will meet them, by our delegates, in Convention, at whatever proper point may be designated, to confer with them in relation thereto, and that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to correspond with committees of either or both of said States, upon the subject.

Which preamble and resolutions, being twice read, were unanimously adopted by the meeting: Whereupon the Chairman appointed the committee required by the fourth resolution, as follows.

Maj. John McGaughey, Hon. D. T. Patterson, Dr. George W. Foute, Dr. Wm. West, and Joseph R. Brown, Esq.

On motion of Hon. D. T. Patterson, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "American Presbyterian," a newspaper published in this town, and that the newspapers in North and South Carolina be requested to copy.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

T. D. ARNOLD, *Ch'm.*

G. W. Foute, *Sec'y.*

Wilmington Enterprise.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the City of Wilmington, on the 15th inst., the Mayor was authorised to subscribe $200,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

☞ When Gen. Pierce, in March, 1853, entered upon the administration of government,

The public debt was,	$69;876,937
The new tax debt,	2,750,000
	$71,879,937

In the extinguishment of this debt and premium there has been paid $45,825,319, and the balance of debt is $30,953,309, "all of which," says the late message, "might be extinguished within a year, without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government."

☞ A large number of ignorant Germans in Philadelphia have permitted themselves to be victimized by a woman of their own race, who pretended to be the sister of Jesus Christ! She appears to have exercised unlimited control over them, extorting large sums of money, jewelry, &c.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

What's in a Name?

The Baltimore American, a journal always held in high esteem among the opponents of the democratic party, quotes with apparent satisfaction the following remarks from its "cotemporary of the Alexandria Gazette:"

"The Richmond Whig advocates the 'reorganization of the Whig party,' in consequence of the course of a large portion of those at the North who profess to belong to the American party, and as likely to be better effected than any other movement, and 'thus again have but two great parties in the country—a whig and democratic party—with the slavery issue extinct.' We are perfectly willing. There is already an entire concert of action in the South between the whig and American parties, making them in opposition to the ultraisms of democracy, one and the same; and since the abandonment of secrecy, and the disavowal of anything relating to religious matters by the American party, and the adoption of the native American principle by the whig party in their conventions, there can be no cause of disagreement. To have two parties would be as foolish as impolitic, and render both powerless and helpless. The triumph of true Whig and true American principles is what Americans and Whigs desire, and this they will strive for in the midst of defeat, and hope for better times, even with all the odds against them."

The proposition comprehended in the above and which is thus held forth by at least three whilom whig and quondam know nothing papers of influence, to rechristian their party, and call it whig again, since it cannot prosper under the usurped title of "American," is nothing less than the plea of guilty so stoutly withheld before the fall of the whig party from the integrity of its nationality to the indictment presented in the oft-repeated couplet—

"——If we cannot alter things,
Why then, we'll change their names, sir!"

But whig or know nothing, know nothing or whig, it is all the same to these journalists if successful war can only be carried on against the democracy.

We have no objections to all this, and shall even rejoice at the successful consummation of any scheme that will enable us again to have "but two great parties in the country," and especially "with the slavery issue extinct." Indeed, the country will rejoice, and with good cause, at such achievement. But how shall it be compassed? The men of the whig party who were honest, consistent, and well informed, with respect to the true issues of parties, are now in the democratic ranks, and have no desire to depart from them; for they there find conservatism and progress happily blended, fidelity to the constitution and the laws, and a determination that "the slavery issue shall be extinct." As they never hoped to realize a better state of things from the success of the whig party, they do not regret its dissolution; as they have only witnessed the opposite of these proceedings from the "American" party, they sincerely rejoice at its downfall; and as the issue of an hour forms the only basis of the "republican" party, they will soon with pleasure contemplate its final dissolving view. How then, can a whig, who was ever honest in his professions, and who has nobly taken position with the democracy, now leave to coalesce with any of these organizations or reorganizations? The suggestion is preposterous, and "our cotemporaries" are doing great injustice to their reputation for ordinary sagacity in proposing it.

Sections may still be influenced by their prejudices; citizens may still be embittered against each other by appeals to their prejudices on account of birth and parentage; and religious hatred may be kindled where only ardent religious convictions are now glowing. Here are fields open to the enterprise of those who wish to build up an opposition to the democratic power of the country; but when men come to talk about the great national party in opposition to that now towering above all the factions in the land, they must pardon the smile of derision that involuntarily plays upon the features of every one whose clear head and honest heart serve to guide him by wise inductions to just and direct conclusions. Rely upon it, there will be no recessions to the galvanized party, call it by what name you will.

But, after all, is this suggestion of our "cotemporaries" anything more than an invitation to the republicans to coalesce with the southern Americanized whigs for the purpose of forming one great party antagonistic to the democratic party? How can we have only 'two great parties in the country,' unless there is an amalgamation of all the elements of opposition to the democracy? We have seen and noted the indications in the republican ranks, ever since the presidential election, that plank after plank was to be taken out of their platform, so as to make an ultimate amalgamation of southern Americanism practicable. Leading republicans have manifested a willingness to dilute their sectional principles as to make them palatable to the southern opponents of the democratic party. The foregoing extract from the Baltimore American may well be regarded as a significant response to the advances of the republican leaders. We are entirely deceived in the intelligence, patriotism, and independence of the real whigs of the South, if they do not discover and repudiate this ingenious scheme to seduce them to the embraces of republicans and know nothings under the name of whigs.

It has been decided by a western court that a clergyman may marry himself. This is a fee-saving process, at all events.

Great Emigrant Road to California.

Both branches of Congress have passed a bill to construct a wagon road to California, and ere this it is probably signed by the President and is a law.

This commences a new era in land travel to the Pacific. The bill appropriates $300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearney, in the Territory of Nebraska, via the South pass of the Rocky mountains, to the eastern boundary of the State of California, near Honey lake, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Kearney to the aforesaid South pass; also, $200,000 for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river; also, $50,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in the Territory of New Mexico, to the Colorado river, near the mouth of the Mohava river.

There is also a road now under construction from Fort Ridgley, in Minnesota Territory, to the South pass, and which will connect at that point with the road commencing at Fort Kearney, passing through Nebraska, Utah, and Oregon.

This bill was introduced into the House by Mr. Chapman, the delegate from Nebraska, and passed the body by a vote of 119 to 48. Its passage through the Senate also by nearly a unanimous vote shows that Congress has at last become convinced that there is a West worthy of a part of their time and attention.

Col. Weller, who has for a year past been the sole representative in the Senate of the Pacific coast—a region, for extent of country, population, and commercial importance, sufficient for an empire of itself—was most active and unceasing in his labors on this occasion, as on every other with which that vast region is identified.

This great opening project received the warm and united support of all the delegates from the various Territories, and we may hope to soon see a safe passage for emigrants overland, through our own soil, to the shores of the Pacific, with lines of settlements of industry and civilization on the whole route.

One great desideratum of this South pass road is the location of a wagon way through the Sierra Nevada range of mountains. Col. Nobles, who now has charge of the road from Fort Ridgeley, and who, we hope, will receive the appointment of superintendent of the balance of this northern line, spent months in the Sierra Nevadas searching for a wagon pass, and finally discovered what is Nobles' pass, through the whole line of which we are assured a most convenient road can be built.

Colonel Nobles, who has spent much time and money in his travels and researches among the Rocky mountains, is a true and genuine son of the prairies and the wilderness. Bold and energetic—schooled in the hardships of western life—gentlemanly in deportment, a most agreeable companion in conversation—his influence over men, whether savage or civilized, must always be pre-eminent. He has at last succeeded in the great object so long near to his heart—the establishment of a wagon road for emigrants from the eastern to the western slopes of the great Rocky mountain ranges, the passage through which has been the cause of so much suffering and so many deaths.

What Does it Mean?—The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, (says the Albany Argus,) a paper which has uniformly taken sides with the free State party, represents that party to be in a very unpromising condition in Kansas. According to the statements of this letter writer, the free State men are more intent upon pecuniary enterprises, the material interests of the Territory, railroad grants, and other corporate monopolies, than upon 'the cause of freedom.' He even accuses the free State men of Lawrence of so far departing from the faith as to take part in the election of a delegate to the "bogus legislature" to fill a vacancy, and, what is worse, to actually vote for a "pro-slavery candidate."

He sums up the backslidings of the free State men by accusing Roberts, the lieutenant governor under the Topeka government, and, since the resignation of Robinson, we suppose the governor, of combining with others and recognising the authority of the "bogus legislature" by soliciting from it an advantageous corporate grant. We should hardly credit these stories of falling from grace, did they not come from quarters friendly to the late Kansas free State party. The interpretation, however, which we put upon these things is, that the people of Kansas have concluded to take care of themselves and the interests of their new home, instead of longer ministering to the designs of politicians.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, has consented to deliver the address before the Masonic Fraternity of this State, in Oxford, on the 24th day of June next, on the occasion of the completion of St. John's College. The Masonic Fraternity, generally, are respectfully, and cordially invited to attend and participate in the rites incident to the occasion.

[For the Asheville News.]

Western Baptist Convention.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of this Body convened at Homony meeting house, and transacted the usual Missionary business, in a very interesting manner. Necessity compelling, the Board adjourned on Saturday night, and left after Divine services the third Sabbath of February.

A resolution was passed requesting the Editor of the Asheville News and the Editor of the Biblical Recorder to publish the first resolution printed in the last Annual Minutes of the Body, as follows:

"*Whereas*, Several public expressions have been calculated to lead the minds of friends generally to conclude there was a necessity and an inclination to disunite the bonds of the Western Baptist Convention of North Carolina;—*Therefore, Resolved*, That we hereby publicly announce that in the present session we see no cause to desert the compact under its present pleasant auspicious prospects. When we retrospect the abundant success that has followed our former efforts, (when we were much more feeble than now,) and reflect that the same God over all is still nigh unto all that call upon him, we hope he will stand by us and encourage us to look up and go forward, enlarging the foundation of future usefulness, for succeeding generations, praising God for the honor of being allowed to work for Him."

T. STRADLEY, *Vice Pres.*

R. H. Moody, *Sec.*

[From the Biblical Recorder.]

Asheville.

Bro. James:—Most of your readers are aware that Asheville is the largest and most flourishing town, West of the Blue Ridge, in this State; and it is destined to be so, for many reasons might be given. At that place, there has been for many years, a feeble Baptist church, under the pastoral care of our esteemed brother, Thomas Stradley. This little band has had to contend against many obstacles, particularly one, they have had no suitable house for worship. For several years they worshipped in a little log house in the vicinity of the town; but for the last few years they have held worship in the Court House. Under the circumstances they have been signally blessed. A flourishing church has been established some two miles from that place, by the name of Berea, at which place, the next session of the Western Baptist Convention will convene, principally of members that belonged to the Asheville church. By their leaving, the village church has been left much smaller than formerly.

All the other denominations of professing Christians have suitable houses for public worship; thereby they are enabled to draw out large congregations. All who have experience on the subject know that most people, and especially ladies, do not like to attend divine service in a Court House. This has been a great drawback to the church at that place.

It has been the desire of our venerable brother and his little band, to build a comfortable house, but they are few, and generally of limited means; and it will take a considerable sum to purchase a suitable location and build the house; for this cause they have been dragging along as well as they could.

But I am happy to inform your readers that they are preparing to make the effort. They have selected, and contracted for a location upon which to build, and have raised a considerable sum to build the house. The citizens of Asheville are a liberal people, and will do a liberal part, but it cannot be expected that they will subscribe a sufficiency to complete the building.

Therefore, I take the privilege of saying to the brethren in general, and especially to those of Western Carolina, that your aid is greatly needed, and it is urgently solicited in this good work.

Brethren, think of the importance of that place, the great necessity of having a convenient house, where the word of God can be faithfully preached. Will you not then, in view of these facts, send your names to our dear brother Stradley, stating the amount you are willing to pay for that work when completed? Brother Stradley will keep the public informed of the donors, and their subscriptions, through the columns of the Recorder.

I fondly hope to see it announced in the Recorder at an early day, that a sufficiency has been subscribed to justify the letting of the contracts.

Shelby, Jan. 8. ALEX. J. CANSLER.

A Discovery.—The New York Tribune publishes an extraordinary advertisement from Dr. Benjamin Hardinge, conspicuously announcing his alleged discovery for the liquidation of quartz rock; the extraction of the last particle of gold or other precious metal of which that rock may contain; and for the holding of that hitherto solid rock in the form of a liquid, in casks and hogsheads ready to be turned back again into rock as it is needed, thus affording a new material for building cheaper than brick and beautiful as precious stones!

Free Negroes at the South.—The New Orleans Crescent says that the free colored population of that city are possessed of property to the amount of $4,000,000.

The Oberlin Institute recently conferred the title of Bachelor of Arts upon a young lady. Perhaps she would prefer the *bachelor* without the *arts*.

Appalling Disaster.

Railroad Train Plunging into Du Page River.—Seven Car-Loads of Horses Submerged.—Three Lives Lost.

The recent heavy rains, washing away embankments, occasioning slides, undermining ties, and sweeping away bridges, have been the cause of delays, and much hard swearing, of failures to make connections and detentions of the mails, and a general derangement of the rail and lines in Illinois and Missouri. If this were all, we should be glad. On the Chicago and Rock Island Road, as it crosses the Du Page River, five miles from Joliet, the heavy rains of Friday had swollen the river till it overflowed its banks, covered the bottom and submerged the track on both sides of the bridge. A freight train, consisting of the locomotive, tender, and seven cars loaded with horses, approached this river on Saturday.—The engineer, ignorant of any obstruction, and confident in the firmness and safety of the road, though covered with water, held on his way, plowing through a stream two feet deep, guided by the iron track, until he reached the bridge, when the appalling fact was revealed that the swollen river had not only submerged the bridge, but swept it away!—Locomotive, tender, seven cars with their freight of horses, one after another, disappeared beneath the surface of the stream, deep enough, by reason of the freshet, to hide from view every vestige of the train. Down with it went all in charge of it, and three of them were lost. One human life destroyed overbalances the destruction of a thousand horses. But who can think, without a shudder, of those seven cars closely confining, beyond all hope of escape, their noble freight of horses? And who, without a thrill, can picture to his imagination the frantic death struggles of those helpless animals, as with the falling train they took the fatal plunge, and amid gurgling and inrushing waters, died, their cars of easy transportation proving their coffins and their tomb!—*St. Louis Republican, February* 11.

Most Sad Occurrence.—On Monday evening last there occurred at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of this State, an affair well calculated to awaken the sorrow and sympathy of every feeling heart. A quarrel between two of the Pupils of the Institution resulted in the death of one. As far as we can learn the facts are as follows: The two pupils, Keek from *Alamance*, and Harrell from *Randolph*, after playing together until tea time on the Grounds, went with the other Pupils to the Tea table, at which something unpleasant occurred between them. One of them,—Harrell we believe,—said to the other in his language of signs, "hell," "bad," and when they both left the Table for the Study, in which all are assembled at night, the bad feeling was again excited by Keek's taking Harrell's chair from him. This provoked another exclamation in signs, of "hell" and "bad," whereupon a fight ensued, in which Keek caught Harrell by the collar, and inflicted a blow, or blows on that portion of the throat just below the "apple," causing immediate death. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest held yesterday was that the "Deceased came to his death from the blows inflicted by Keek on his face and the lower portion of his throat, which produced a congestion of the lungs." Keek is a robust man of 25 years of age; the deceased was a feeble lad of some sixteen years old and doubtless fell from a blow which had he been more robust would not have produced so fatal a result. The Law will of course take its course in this melancholy affair, but we cannot help saying that there was not that intent to kill with malice, which brands the taking of human life as an offence expiable only be death or some most severe punishment. Keek's blow was not aimed at the life of his recent playmate and companion in an affliction which commands the sympathy of every feeling heart. We doubt, in truth, if under any circumstances, these truly stricken ones, should be held up to the mental responsibilities which should be exacted from those in full possession of man's ordinary faculties.

It is due to the officers of the Institution to say, that not the slightest censure can attach, or be attached to them for this most sorrowful affair. The rule is, we understand, for one or more of the Instructors to be present at the meals of the Pupils and to take *their* meals after the Pupils have finished and left the table. On this occasion this rule was observed. The pupils returned from the tea table to the study room, where what has been above stated occurred.—*Raleigh Register.*

Dreadful Accident.—We are sorry to hear that an explosion of *fire damp* occurred in the Egypt Coal Mine, on Deep River, on Friday last, by which five men, out of six who were in the mine at the time, were killed. We have not heard their names, but understand that they were all laborers, and Irishmen, and from what we heard of the character of those employed at the mine when we visited it last year, we suppose that they were very worthy men.

This fire damp, or explosion of the gas which collects in coal mines where ventilation is difficult, may be prevented by care; but miners become careless by long habit, and neglect the necessary precautions.—*Fay. Observer.*

The sandal-tree, most sacred tree of all,
Perfumes the very axe that bids it fall.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—On Friday morning, Jan. 11th, a prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement in the Michigan State Penitentiary, and confined in one of the life cells, was found dead. On examination, the officers found that the steam pipe that passed through the cell to warm it, had burst during the night, and scalded the poor man dreadfully. His throat was cut, and an old knife found in his cell, with which the deed was committed. He undoubtedly cut his throat to escape being slowly cooked to death by the escaping steam, as no cry for help uttered by him could be heard by the keepers.—*Chicago Jour., Jan. 27.*

SICK HEADACHE.—I have known the severest headache to be helped and the nervous headache cured by some sympathising person rubbing with the hands from the top of the head down, and off the shoulders, after the mesmeric manner. The most intense pain can be soothed in a few minutes by this simple remedy, remembering to carry the hands further away from the head when the downward pass is made. This will also help the toothache nine cases out of ten.—*Ohio Cult.*

PROTECTORATE OVER MEXICO.—The Presensa, published at Havana, announces the arrival in that city of the Mexican general, D. Joaquin Rangel, who, it says, is on his way hither with "the project of a protectorate of the United States over the Mexican nation;" the realization of which, the Presensa thinks, would be a death blow to the Mexican Republic. General Rangel will remain in Havana but a few days longer, when he will proceed direct to the United States.

A LIVELY SCENE.—The Knoxville Mercury, of last week, says—"The river, opposite the city, presented last Saturday a lively and interesting scene. The Salt Fleet, from King's Salt Works in Virginia, consisting of nearly three hundred boats, carrying twelve or fifteen thousand barrels of salt, passed down. There was a large quantity of flour along, and a good deal of wheat. The crew consisted of about three hundred and fifty men, the real "F. F. V's." of the Old Dominion."

FOURTH OF MARCH—WHY SELECTED?—Do our readers generally know the reason why the Fourth of March was chosen as the day for the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the fourth of March in every year commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on a Sunday for at least three hundred or more years.

This fact shows the regard which the framers of our government had for the Sabbath. They arranged the matter so wisely that the day for the performance of the ceremonies of inauguration, will not fall on a Sunday for three hundred years.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.—The Democracy of Tennessee are already organizing for the Gubernatorial canvass. The two most prominent candidates for the nomination are Mr. Harris, of Memphis, and Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Nashville.

SILVER.—Thirty five tons of silver left Pittsburg a few days ago *en route* for the Philadelphia mint. It came from St. Louis in the care of the Adams Express Company. The total value of the thirty five tons is upwards of $1,800,000. It is in the form of bars, from eighteen inches to two feet long.

MONUMENT TO GEN. HARRISON.—The Cincinnati Times says it is now an established fact that an effort is to be made to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the hero of Tippecanoe.—A ball is to take place in Cincinnati on the 23d instant, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purpose. The memory of the pioneer general, the hero of a long and bloody Indian war, is certainly worthy of such testimonial from those who are now enjoying the privileges for which he struggled, and endured the privations incidental to a frontier life.

WELL SAID.—The Murfreesboro' News very correctly says: 'Thousands who have heretofore acted with the know nothing party now see that it is a humbug, that it can never benefit the country, and that the democratic party alone can hush discord, put down fanaticism, preserve the Union, and give to the people peace and prosperity. Popes, paupers, and all the scarecrows that have been made out of them, give no alarm, and they would as lief have their ears saluted with 'Monsieur Tonson come agin' as to hear a stump orator pouring forth frightful declamation on these topics, about which they have already had a surfeit of words to no profit.'

W., C. AND RUTHERFORD ROAD.—The Charlotte Democrat learns that the road has been located from Charlotte to Lincolnton and to Newton, and that work will soon be commenced.

TALL MEN.—In Bulloch county, Georgia, there resides a lady who has six sons, each of whom is six feet four and three quarter inches tall. She says the way she drew them out so, was by feeding them on Shanghai chickens.

Training of Girls--Ends of Education.

The superficial training of girls, in the present day, has formed the subject of much complaint, and no little ridicule. The object of competition has been to procure showy attainments in the easiest and cheapest way—such accomplishments being accepted by parents as a criterion of success. No care is given, in many cases, to a perfect apprehension of the lessons; the sensation of what is taught being acquired without the meaning, and the sound without the idea. No pains are taken to influence the development of the mind, or to control its operations. The memory is cultivated merely to obtain a present impression, without regard to the intellect that grows by mental aliment, and the feelings that adorn the female character and prepare for social relations, are left wholly to their own unregulated growth.

The consequence is that, in spite of extensive teaching, girls leave school uneducated. There is a difference between teaching and education. The opportunities for improvement between school and marriage are neglected for the absorbing pursuits of fashion and folly. How many, among young women in our society, possess true literary cultivation, with the refinement of nature that it produces, or artistic taste, or elevation of manner, sentiments and mind? How many, among those who learn music, become imbued with appreciation and love of the art? How many know how to read without stammering and bungling? How many know even the names of our standard authors?

The empty pride and show and glitter and dissipation of fashionable social life can never compensate, either to the woman or to those within the sphere of her influence, for the want of that intellectual and spiritual training, which alone can dignify and exalt her character, and make her maturity blessed. Without this training, she will be found unguarded when time and circumstances apply the test. The uncontrolled impulses that work so much misery, the inadequacy of the intellect to simple duties in life—may be ascribed to defective training in youth, rather than to any inherent feebleness of nature. Even great stupidity is not a common natural gift. An early habit of intellectual application of the mind to worthy and dignified pursuits, will, in almost all cases, enable the individual to meet all difficulties with a conscious power to overcome them.

Society is ordained for benignant ministries. Our ideas of goodness and purity freshen and are vitalized in an atmosphere of cheerful sympathy; and reason does not interdict frolic, mirth and light heartedness. But no genial thought or grace of expression can expand in gusts of boisterous vulgarity or in the nipping cold of narrow minded selfish ignorance. Conversation is an important branch of education; its highest kind requires, indeed, a large range of faculties and experience; but it can do much good in a small way. The delicate susceptibilities of women, their ready sympathies, their social feeling, their refined and intuitive apprehension of character, their fluency and native elegance of language, and their vivacity of spirits, eminently fit them to excel in conversation, and to take charge of the best interests of social life. They need training by exercise in benevolent and friendly relations and offices, as well as mental enlightenment, to give their powers full scope and beneficent influence. They should be early taught to reject the spurious coin of slang and vulgarity in conversation, and to aid in inaugurating a reform in social manners. It has been well said, "The divinest power in human existence is character," and the home life of woman is especially favorable to its attainment, if that life is what it should be. A will properly trained is better than genius or talent. It blends strength with calmness, and in its serenity controls and directs others.

For the proper training of girls, simplicity of living is important; and absence of ostentatious display and extravagent expenditure.—Every thing ultra, especially in dress, should be abjured, while youth may be surrounded with softening and refining influences. License or rudeness should never be tolerated; they are utterly destructive to self respect.—The love of display leads to shallow and vulgar pretension, and should be guarded against as "a pestiferous passion."

If the best ends of education are kept in view—the acquisition of the strength which perceives duty and is loyal to it, and is capable of self-renunciation—it will be seen that the system pursued in many fashionable institutions is worse than useless; it is baneful and pernicious.

☞The editor in chief of the London Times is said to have the same salary as the President of the United States, $25,000.

APPROPRIATE.—The Germans call a churchyard God's field; a beautiful name, suggestive of hopeful thoughts. So we should ever be taught to see it, think it.

☞Forty young Vermonters, of both sexes, had a party and supper at a hotel in Bethel recently, and became so elated that a clergyman was sent for, and four couples were married "right off the reel."

☞Sterne says, in his Karan, "I never drink—I cannot do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three; the first in sinning, the second in suffering, and the third in repenting."

TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.—The emigration to these States from the older slave States is remarkably large, and it seems constantly on the increase. A recent number of the Memphis Bulletin says:

"We have never before observed so large a number of emigrants going Westward as are crossing the river at this point daily, the two ferryboats (sometimes three) going crowded from early morn until the boats cease making their trips at night. It is no uncommon sight to see from twenty to forty wagons encamped on the bluff for the night, notwithstanding there has been a steady stream going across the river all day; and yet the cry is still they come. The emigration is from the older States, mostly Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and this State, all going to settle in Arkansas and Texas. Judging from these indications, the influx of population into these States will be larger this season than ever before, and of good substantial citizens."

☞The Cincinnati Enquirer thus happily "hits off" the rank hypocrisy of the Chief Magistrate of Ohio, who, while his miserable African constituents congeal to death in their frozen beds from the "fuel famine," is urging the Legislature to make an appropriation from the treasury in aid of 'Bleeding Kansas.' The Enquirer says:

"Sterne tells of a sentimental philanthropist, who left his grandmother to die of want, and was found weeping over a dying ass in the road. Governor Chase is greatly exercised by the distresses of the free State people of Kansas, and proposes that Ohio shall make appropriations for their relief, while he has not a word for the suffering poor of Cincinnati, during the present cold weather, when coal is forty cents a bushel and wood $12 a cord; and when there are Black Republicans in the city who have been enticed from comfortable homes in the South by the false promises of Abolition demagogues, whose sufferings far surpass those of the Free State patriots of Kansas."

NEATNESS IN NEBRASKA.—The following is from a traveller in the wilds of Nebraska.

We got off our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn-crib and went in. We asked for supper. We got some bacon, molasses, boiled pumpkin and corn dodger.—We ate heartily.

After meal was passed the woman said to the oldest girl: "Now, Doddy Jane, you have jist got to keep that old slut and them ere pups from sleepin in this ere meal box any longer. In making this stranger's corn bread I was jist naturally pestered to death pickin the small hairs and dead fleas out of it that came off them pesky pups; and if they sleep in it a week longer it wont be fit for use.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—We extract from the Charleston Courier the following stetements of the present flourishing condition and prospects of this road. The road we learn was never in better condition, and the trips are made with great regularity. The constant increase in the profits of the road is the best index of its advancing prosperity, as well as of that energy and officiency which preside over every department of the Company, and renders the enterprise a public benefit:

"We are pleased to learn that the earnings of this road are increasing each year.

In 1854 the amount was	$256,716 77
In 1855 the amount was	279,012 56
In 1856 the amount was	306,957 55
Being an increase in 1855 over 1854 of	22,295 79
And in 1856 over 1855 of	27,944 99

The month of January, 1857 shows an increase of $5,388 97 over the same month in 1856.

These are evidences of prosperity, which, in the words of an exchange, "cannot fail to convince every reflecting mind, that the various departments of this road are under the special direction of men of sound practical judgment, faithful to the interests of the company, the whole under supervision of an executive head, equal to any emergency. The friends of this road have indeed realized their most sanguine expectations, and deserve all they claim."

☞The five great Lakes of North America have recently been surveyed, and it is found that they cover an area of 90,000 square miles. The total length of the five lakes is 1,584 miles. Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 968 feet, elevation above the sea 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan 360 miles long; its greatest breadth is 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation 687 feet; area 20,000 miles. Lake Huron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles, its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 300 feet; elevation 574 feet: area 20,000 square miles. Lake Erie is 250 miles long; greatest breadth 80 miles; mean depth 200 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles. Lake Ontario has a length of 180 miles; and its mean breadth is 65 miles; mean depth 500 feet; elevation above the ocean 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

A BITTER REBUKE.—General Quitman, in his late celebrated speech in the House, in speaking of the resolution declaring that suggestions to revive the slave trade are shocking to the moral sense, &c., made this witty and severe remark:

"It is vain and pharisaical arrogance of superior virtue in us to assume such censorship. I intend no personal disrespect when I say, that this House, constituted as it is, is one of the last tribunals to which questions of public morals or private honor should be referred."

☞Old reckonings make new quarrels.

"The Inefficiency of the Pulpit."

This is the title of one of the ablest, most learned and truthful Essays we have ever had the pleasure of reading in the Southern Literary Messenger. In fact, there is a force, truth and ability in the article which we have rarely seen surpassed anywhere. It is certainly from one of the first intellects of the age. Throughout it is full of learning and interest. When we took up this number of the Southern Literary Messenger and glanced over its contents, we had no idea of reading the article; but when once commenced, we could not lay it down till we had finished. It makes thirty pages (double column) of the February number. We commend it to every one, and especially to ministers of the Gospel of all churches. All preachers and all churches will profit by its learning and truth. There are some home thrusts at all of them, but a spirit of perfect impartiality pervades the whole article.

The writer sets out by stating, that there are forty-three thousand preachers of the Gospel in the United States occupied, one day in every seven, in the performance of their sacred duties. He inquires, if their success in public speaking and preaching is commensurate with their numbers, and the time they are occupied. In reply to this inquiry, he gives statistics to show that the slow additions to the church is not what ought to be expected from this army of public speakers. He attributes the failure to written sermons, in the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches mainly, and to the want of learning and talent in the other churches. He says that the Methodist and Baptist increase the number of their members by repudiating written sermons. Their discourses are from the heart and directed to the heart. In a word, they are more practical though less formal and learned. The writer goes on to show that no great orator, preacher or statesman, ever read his sermons or speeches. He illustrates his arguments with facts, historical facts, referring to all the great orators and pulpit speakers of ancient and modern times.—These illustrations are very interesting. He says that a learned Presbyterian or Episcopalian will preach a very formal and a very pretty sermon, but in such a way that the human mind cannot listen to them, and retain what they say. He compares their preaching with the speeches of lawyers at the Bar, and politicians on the stump, where a listening audience is always had and enthusiasm excited; but what a difference in the theme of the one and the other class? The lawyer speaking about ordinary business, and the politician declaring about the abuses of Government, whilst the preacher is unfolding the salvation of the world to wicked and lost sinners! And yet, the lawyer and the stump orator are fired up with the importance of their subjects, whilst the minister of the Gospel speaks as if he felt no interest in his subject, and did not hope to inspire any, in his hearers! The writer says, very truly, that Paul did not preach after that style, or have written sermons to read.

In his remarks about extemporaneous speaking or preaching, the writer says, most truly, that no one can speak well on any subject unless he understands the subject, and has thoroughly thought of it. He must study his sermon or speech, but not write it out. Particular sentences or expressions he may form and fashion, and carry in his memory to be used whilst speaking or preaching.—This Webster did, and Demosthenes did, Sheridan did, and Patrick Henry, no doubt, did the same; and we would add, every man who speaks well, must do.

The writer says, one reason why the clergy in the United States have met with so little success in their preaching, is, that they keep aloof from their congregations and are regarded a distinct class of men. They must always have a long face, and a sanctimonious air, a nasal twang or puritanical whine, which naturally repel confidence, sociability and familiarity. Without these qualities, no influence can ever be exercised over the human heart or mind by personal intercourse.

He divides the religious sects of the United States into three classes—Democrats, conservatives and genteel. The Baptists and Methodists have the life, energy and heart of the Democracy, and hence their progress and onward course in religion. The Presbyterians are formal, cold, intellectual conservatives.—The Episcopalians are genteel ceremonialists in their religion, and we think he should class them as conservatives also.

The writer arraigns, with a good deal of severity, the various religious denominations for tolerating, in their churches, unworthy and hypocritical members; members, too, who know nothing about the great truths of religion. He urges on the Baptist and Methodist the education of their ministers, and thinks the Presbyterians and Episcopalians would do better to give their's less knowledge of books and more of mankind. Instead of sending some of them to seminaries, they had better be sent out in the world as colporteurs.

There is no doubt that any public speaker, to make any impression on his audience, must *feel* himself what he says. He must kindle in his own bosom a fire before he can expect to fire up that of his auditor.—*Southern Patriot.*

The Recent Collision on the Mississippi.

New Orleans, Feb. 22.

The steamer Humboldt, which was sunk by a collision with the steamer Belfast, on Friday last, was bound from this port for Nashville. The disaster occurred at Ozank Island, and the Humboldt, with her cargo, became a complete wreck.

The total number of lives lost, it has since been ascertained, was twenty five, including seventeen negroes and eight whites.

Kansas Disturbances.

Augusta, Feb. 26.

We have accounts and advices of new disturbances in Kansas. On account of refusal to appoint Sherwood to the office of Sheriff, the latter insulted Gov. Geary, which prompted an indignation meeting. Some of Sherwood's friends attempted to interrupt the meeting, which caused a contest, and resulted in the killing of Sherwood and the wounding of three on the other side. A general fight is expected, and great excitement prevails.

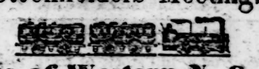
Gov. Geary's residence is strongly guarded by United States troops and volunteers.

He who has a wolf for his companion must carry a dog under his cloak.

DIED,

At her residence in this vicinity, on Friday the 27th ultimo, after a lingering illness of pulmonary affection, MRS. MARY A. CORDELL, wife of Mr. Hyram Cordell, aged about 25 years. The deceased had been for several years an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, and left the world rejoicing in the hope of a blissful immortality. "Let me die the death of the righteous."

Stockholders Meeting.



Office of Western N. C. R. Road Company,
STATESVILLE, Feb. 26, 1857.

THE Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company are hereby notified to meet in Morganton, Burke county, on Thursday the 23 day of April next, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed to the Charter of the Company by an Act of the last Legislature.

A full attendance of the Stockholders is respectfully requested.

By order of the President.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Polk county, N. C., on Wednesday night 25th ultimo, a

BAY MARE,

about 15 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, one white hind foot, and some white in her face, heavy built, and has a shuffling walk, or half pace.

Said mare is believed to have been stolen by a man who was seen in the neighborhood about the time, in company with a woman of bad reputation, and if the supposition be correct, the *pair* are doubtless yet in company.

A handsome reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the animal, and the conviction of the thief, or either.

WM. WHITESIDES.
Grassy Knob P. O., Rutherford co., N. C.
March 5th, 1857.

A Banter from Bridgewater, N. C.

To the Sporting men of McDowell, Burke and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina.

THERE is at this time a Colt of Old Signal's at the above named place, with which I banter the three above named counties, from six hundred yards to one mile, for five hundred dollars.

H. P. LINDSAY.
March 5, 1857.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquillize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5 1857.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S
mar 5

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at *ASTON'S.*

Wanted.

$2000 in Tennessee Bank Notes, in exchange for Books and stationary, drugs and medicines, at
mar 5 *ASTON'S.*

New Books at Aston's.

Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags; Alone; Hidden Path; Gerard the Lion Killer; Humors of Falconbridge; Paul Fane; American's Own Book; American Almanac; Wide Wide World; Workingman's Companion; Irving's Life of Washington; Napoleon Dynasty; Freaks of Fortune; Poetical Quotations; Little Dorrit; Principles and Practices of Baptists; Heroine of Faith; Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield; Love after Marriage; and over 1000 other new works, too tedious to mention just received at *ASTON'S,*
march 5 Opposite the court house.

AUCTION SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on Saturday the 28th of March, on a credit of six months, all of his

Carriage and Buggy Materials

on hand, a quantity of Painting materials and Tools, among which there are two first rate paint mills, one marble slab and muller, a quantity of Wood Tools and good dry Carriage Lumber.

—ALSO—

the wood work of several Buggies and Waggons, and wheels of all kinds.

One good work Horse and one first rate

MILCH COW; two childrens' Wagons; household and kitchen furniture, among which is a

First Rate Cooking Stove,

with all the fixtures complete.

One good double-seat two horse Buggy, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

On the 7th day of April next, (being the Tuesday of April Court,) I will offer at public sale the

HOUSE AND LOT

where I now reside. The lot contains about one acre and a half. There is on it a good dwelling house; a large and well arranged carriage shop, all necessary out-buildings, and a spring of most excellent water. Any person wishing to carry on any mechanical business, will find this property a convenient and desirable location, and all such are requested to call and examine the premises.

Any of the above property will be sold privately, previous to day of sale, if desired.

JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, Feb. 26, 1857. td

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Sarah Lynch *VS.* Lewis J. Lynch, et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the Defendant, Lewis J. Lynch, is not an inhabitant of this State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court—It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the county of Buncombe at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken, pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk & Master in Equity for Buncombe county, at office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1856. Issued 15th February, 1857.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*
Feb. 26. w6

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of Goods to B. H. Merrimon & Sons, it becomes necessary that my business should be closed up immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to me, are respectfully requested to call at my late stand and make settlement. This notice is intended for all, and it is hoped that it will be slighted by none, as the business must be wound up.

I would recommend the new Firm to the patronage of my friends, and late customers, believing they will be found clever and accommodating gentlemen and liberal dealers.

HUGH JOHNSTON.
Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber proposes to rent his place, known as Holly Grove, Madison county, N. C., for three or five years. There is a good dwelling house, negro houses, and all necessary out buildings.—There are about 130 acres of cleared land on the place—a portion of it meadow land. This place is known to be one of the best public stands on the Turnpike Road. It is situated five miles below the Warm Springs.

Any one wishing to rent, will please call on the subscriber, or on Mr. R. M. Jones, of Asheville.

P. H. NEILSON.
Holly Grove, Feb. 19, 1857.

FALSE REPORT.

A report has been thrown into circulation, in some parts of the county *"that I had quit the practice of medicine."* I never expect to "quit," so long as I have any calls, and physical ability to discharge the duties connected with the practice. I am too fond of the practice to think of "quitting," and will attend to every call (in my power) by day or night, hot or cold, wet or dry. I am not to be "run off the track" by false reports. Office at Eagle Hotel. J. D. BOYD.
Asheville, Feb. 19, 1857.

Personal Explanation.

DETERMINED to accept no office under the new Administration, I wish it distinctly understood that persons wanting anything in the line of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, books, stationary, or confectionaries, can always find what they want at the Brick corner, opposite the court-house; where they will always find, their's to serve, ASTON.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.
January 29, 1857.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the HOUSE AND LOT situated on main street west end of Asheville, for many years occupied by the late Israel Baird. The House contains 13 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings and is well adapted for a boarding house or private residence. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at this place, or calling on the Editor of the Asheville News. D. REYNOLDS.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Isaac Collens *VS.* Sarah P. Collins.
Petition for Divorce.

The Petitioner in this case having exhibited his petition at the last term of this Court, together with an affidavit taken before John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, that the facts contained in said petition are true, to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief and bond for security been given for the prosecution of said suit, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of said Court that a subpoena was duly issued to said defendant to appear at the present term of our said Superior Court, to plead to or answer said petition, which said subpoena has been returned by the Sheriff of Yancy county that the defendant is not to be found, and that a copy of the petition was left at the place of her last abode in said county of Yancy, ten days before the day of the return; and publication having been publicly made at the Court House door for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpoena. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the defendant Sarah P. Collens to appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of March next, at the Court House in Waynesville, then and there to plead or answer the Petition of the Petitioner, or the same will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in September, 1856.—Issued the 20th day of December 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*
January 15, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has removed his

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

to the Brick corner, immediately opposite the Court House, where, in future, he will be pleased to see and serve all who desire anything in his line. Remember the corner, and call and see me whether you buy or not. E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, Feb. 5, 1857.

WARRANTS,

NEATLY PRINTED,

For sale at this Office.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

"Thpit on it, Captain."

A good story has been told of a lisping officer in the United States Army, having been victimized by a brother officer, (who was noted for his cool deliberation and strong nerve,) and his getting square with him in the following manner. The cool joker, a captain, was always quizzing the lisping officer, a lieutenant, for his nervousness.

"Why," said he one day, in the presence of his company, "nervousness is all nonsense—I tell you lieutenant, no brave man will be nervous."

"Well," inquired the lisping friend, "how would you do, thpose a thell with an inch futhee thould drop itthelf into a walled angle in which you had taken thelter from a company of tharp thooters, and where it wath thertain that if you put out your nose you'd get peppered?"

"How," said the captain, winking at the circle; "why take it cool, and spit on the fusee."

The party broke up and retired for the night, except the patrol. The next morning a number of soldiers were assembled and talking in clusters, when along came the lisping lieutenant; lazily opening his eyes, he remarked—

"I want to try an experiment this morning, and thee how extheedingly cool you can be."

Saying which, he walked deliberately up to the fire burning on the hearth, and placing in its hottest centre a powder canister, instantly retreated. There was but one mode of egress from the quarters, and that was upon the parade ground; the captain took one glance at the canister, comprehended his situation, and in a moment dashed at the door, but it was fastened on the outside.

"Charley, let me out, if you love me!" shouted the captain.

"Thpit on the canister!" shouted he in return.

Not a moment was to be lost; he had at first snatched up a blanket to cover his egress, but now dropping it he raised the window, and out he bounded, divested of everything but a short under garment; and thus with his hair almost upon end, he dashed upon a full parade ground. The shouts which hailed him brought out the whole barracks to see what was the matter, and the dignified captain pulled a tall sergeant in front of him to hide himself.

"Why didn't you thpit on it?" asked the lieutenant.

"Because there were no sharp shooters in front to stop a retreat," answered the captain.

"All I have got to thay, then, ith," said the lieutenant, "that you might thafely done so, for I thware there wathn't a single grain of powder in it."

The captain has never spoken against nervousness since.

Hocus Pocus.

How to get a fine white house out of an empty whisky barrel.

Put the barrel in a secure place, near a spring of good water, on the road to the grog-shop. When you want a dram take the price of it in your hand and start to the grog-shop—go as far as the spring, drop the money through the bunghole, take a good drink of water and return home. Repeat this operation till the barrel is full, knock out the head, and you have the price of a splendid brick building. Fact.

If you would increase the size and prominency of your eyes—just keep an account of the money spent foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year.

"Come here, my little Eddie," said a gentleman to a youngster of seven years of age, while sitting in the parlor where a large company was assembled. "Do you know me?" "Yes, sir, I think I do." "Who am I, then—let me hear." "You are the man that kissed sister Angeline last night in the parlor." Angeline fainted.

Did you ever hear of the wife that wrote to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus: "Oh, tell me not that absence conquers love! the longer you stay away, the better I like you."

There are 329 clergymen in New York city.

The census of Missouri, just taken, shows her population to be 912,593.

Hoops and *wee* bonnets have gone out of fashion in Paris. Sensible people everywhere will be glad to hear it.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Wilie Gaither

vs.

P. M. Ballew and J. R. Ballew.

ORDERED, That advertisement shall be made for six weeks in the Asheville News as to defendants P. M. and J. R. Ballew, requiring them to appear at the next Term; and it is further ordered that they have leave until then to answer the bill of interpleader of William A. Ballew.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents, to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

To a Reading Public

ANY person desirous of subscribing to any Newspaper, Magazine, or Periodical published in the United States, will please call at the Book, Stationery and Periodical Depot of

E. J. ASTON, General Agent.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

PAY the TAILOR.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will confer a great favor by coming forward immediately and settling up.—Money I ought to have—money I must have—money I WILL have. A word to the wise is sufficient.

JOHN W. WILSON.

January 29, 1857.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

HAVING associated with them W. W. McDOWELL, for the transaction of the mercantile business in this place, it becomes necessary that the business should be closed to 1st January. *All persons*, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, as the business *must be closed*.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1856.

Josias A. Wakefield, Execu. of Elizabeth Baker.

vs.

Hosea Bradford.

ORDERED BY COURT, That publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, that Josias Baker, William Medaris and wife Bersheba, Asa Chambers and wife Polly, and John Estes and wife Francis, and John Baker, who are non-residents and next of kin of Elizabeth Baker, that they be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to see proceedings touching the probate of a certain paper writing, and make themselves parties on the record to said issue, if they think proper to do so.

Witness, C. McD. Dickson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1856.

C. McD. DICKSON, *C. S. C.*

January 22, 1857. Printer's fee $6.

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Boys, Remember!

That a splendid lot of Valentines will be on hand next week, at ASTON'S.

Feb. 5, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c.. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN,** Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

WM. BEAL,

Geologist, Mining Engineer and Draftsman.

Office at Murphy, Cherokee Co., N. C

Mineral lands examined or surveyed in North Carolina and adjoining States, and reports furnished accompanied with maps, profiles, statistics &c.

Underground works explored and new mines with surrounding improvements laid off. Geological researches made for Copper, Lead, Silver, or other kinds of minerals, together with full analyses and assays when required. Towns, villages, mining properties, &c., surveyed and mapped in any style that companies or proprietors may desire.

Specimens for analysis may be sent by mail, accompanied by a fee of two dollars for qualitative, and five for quantitative analysis or assay.

Special attention given to the sale or purchase of mineral lands, mining stocks, &c., in connection with partners in our Eastern cities whose aid can be implicitly relied on.

All persons having minerals on their lands are respectfully solicited to furnish me with as good specimens as they can from their localities, which will be properly labelled and arranged for reference, in suitable cabinets, by which means our mineral resources may become more extensively known.

January 8, 1857. tf

STORE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices

Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype

GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW Words on the rational treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and impediments to marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed without Medicine, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 8. 1857.

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

WANTED, an active, honest man in each section of the State to take orders by sample for "McALLISTER'S HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES" To active men a liberal monthly salary and fair commission will be paid. Address (with stamp to prepay answer)

DR. J. S. McALLISTER,
Jersey City, N. J.

Feb. 5, 1857 4t

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

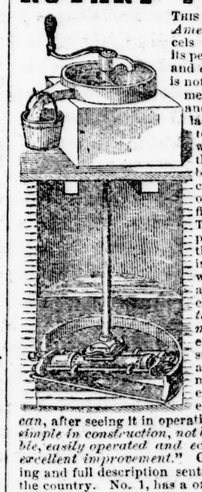
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having begun again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf